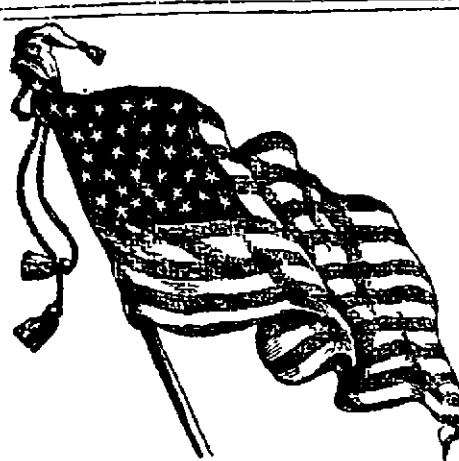


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
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Forever float that standard high—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The office of lieutenant governor is now vacant, and if it were left for us to designate the candidate we should name Charley Robinson of the Green Bay Advocate.

We think you had better not put Charley Robinson upon the ticket. He expressed the opinion, not long since that, Govs. Yates and Andrew, and Horace Greeley, were no better than Vallandigham, and should receive the same punishment.

This meant that all men holding the anti-slavery views of these individuals deserve the same condemnation. It has become a common method of exhibiting conservatism on the part of a class of middle men of both parties, to put leading republicans upon the same level with Jeff. Davis or Vallandigham.

This is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous. There are no more unconditional supporters of the war than the republican leaders, generally, and we always suspect a man to be a tory who indulges in sneers at their loyalty. As we hold pretty much the same views in regard to the proper way of suppressing the rebellion as Messrs. Yates, Andrew and Greeley, we could not support Charley Robinson with the utmost cordiality if he should be put upon the republican state ticket, this fall, as a candidate for lieutenant governor, and we believe there are a good many others who would not like to vote for a man who indulges in criticisms of the kind above named.

Better keep his name off the ticket, and all others who are in the habit of saying that certain well known loyal men are no better than Vallandigham.

RICHMOND, June 22, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—A notice of the social gathering of the people of Richmond and Jonstown to aid our soldiers in the field, in your last weekly, gives too little credit to the people of this town, of the amount of money contributed, \$123, all but \$19 was given by the residents of Richmond. This explanation may not be important, as the main point is the relief afforded, but the maximum of "credit to whom credit is due" is a good one, and applicable in this case as well as others.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—A letter from Volhynia, of the 27th of May, states that Prince Drucki-Jokolski, governor of Volhynia, who had earned the peasants and incited them to exterminate the nobility as well as the insurgents, had been forced to adopt strict measures to arrest them in their progress. His instructions had been so far exceeded that the most devoted friends of the Russian government, and even many personal friends of the prince have fallen victims to the jacquerie created by himself. The prince was compelled to send troops against the brigands, and to disperse them by force. An entire company of Russian soldiers passed over to the insurgents near the town of Lytin, in Volhynia. The accounts of an insurrection in Little Russia and in White Russia are confirmed.

The Russian revolutionary committee is most active, and the insurrection in those countries is doing its work. The peasants have joined in it, and it is said that there are already 60,000 insurgents in arms in the governments of Kiev, Poltava, Kharkov, and Ekaterinoslav.

SENTENCES APPROVED.—By general order No. 151, from Washington, the President has approved the sentences against Wm. T. Cox, company I, 8th Missouri volunteers, and Smith Crim, a citizen of Barry county, Missouri, sentenced by a military commission to be shot. The sentence will be carried into execution under the direction of the general commanding the department.

MAJOR E. A. CAULKINS.—By a letter from Leavenworth City, dated Leavenworth, June 14th, the Milwaukee News learns that Major Caulkins was to start with his command on the 15th, for Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river, in the Indian territory.

Two Indians got into a quarrel at Necedah in this state on Saturday last. One stabbed the other in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died almost immediately.

DROUGHT IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Reports from nearly all parts of our country represent the crops as suffering from the effects of the drought. The weather, until within a few days past, has been too cool for the growth of corn, and now the crop is so young and tender that it cannot endure the hot, scorching weather that is upon us. Some of the farmers were so tardy about getting their fields ploughed, that there is a very little prospect of a crop for them, unless we have rain within a few days.—Springfield (Ill.) Herald.

The Greek question appears to be definitely settled at length. Prince William of Denmark has accepted the throne. The protecting powers have signed a protocol declaring the throne vacant, and a second protocol expressing their adhesion to the election of Prince William was about to be signed.

Messrs. Editors:—In the "Monitor" of June 19th is a leader under the above caption calling the special attention of this class to the call for a "democratic state convention," wherein they are enjoined to participate in the selection of delegates to said convention, and to make an effort to "give practical effect to the cherished principles of the democracy in the state of Wisconsin." In this call for the convention it is pretty plainly assumed, though not boldly asserted, that the class of men known as democrats, "and unconditional friends of civil liberty and the American constitution," and that they are "determined to maintain the integrity and permanence of the American government as established by the fathers of the republic."

Now as this is just what the most radical republicans and Union men are, and just what they are doing all they can to maintain, why don't these men join with us in this great work, instead of calling on a small fraction of our forces to join with them? These objects are truly above all minor party issues; and the republicans, at the outbreak of this rebellion against the government and constitution, inaugurated and waged by those who claimed to be democrats, par excellence, very generously and patriotically proposed to sink, for the time the war should last, all party distinctions and all party issues, and know nothing but our country, our unity, and the constitution, until the rebellion was crushed. But how was the proposition met on the part of those men?

While the republicans, in accordance with this spirit of patriotism, made up their tickets without reference to party, the democrats refused to join with us in the nominations, but called distinctly upon the democracy to keep up their organization, and in every instance, with the exception possibly of Massachusetts, they made straight party nominations and ran them on strict party issues; and those issues, be it remembered, invariably met the approbation of the very men who are spilling the blood of our sons like water, to the end that this government and this constitution, ordained and established by our fathers, shall be destroyed.

Yet in the face of these damning facts they have brazen effrontery to charge upon the men, hated by those traitorous villains, the very acts that would make them their best friends, and which they themselves are guilty of, and then mendaciously claim to be forced to the wall in defence of civil liberty. Now, as the principles and intentions of both men and parties can be better understood by what they do than by what they say, permit me to pass a few of their acts in review, that we may the better judge of their present professions.

As they have suddenly assumed to be the defenders of free speech and a free press, we will examine them on that point first. Some thirty years ago one Lovejoy, in the city of Alton and state of Illinois, established a press for the purpose of discussing the question of slavery, which in this country is undoubtedly a legitimate subject. Well, what happened? Why Lovejoy was barbarously murdered, shot down in defence of his property and his constitutional rights, and his press destroyed. This, be it remembered, was in a democratic state, and an intensely democratic city, yet no one of the scoundrels were ever brought to justice.

About the same time, abolition meetings were broken up in Philadelphia, New York, Utica, Boston, and various other places, and the speakers, many of them, treated with great indignity, for only exercising, in a time of profound peace, the simple right of free speech. In 1843, Cassius M. Clay established at Lexington, Ky., a paper called "The True American," devoted to the discussion of the character and influences of human slavery. This press was extinguished by a mob, and Mr. Clay only saved from violence, and perhaps death, by a severe illness which confined him to his room at the time.

Previous to this, Judge Hoar, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Massachusetts, sent by the governor of the state to test in the courts of South Carolina the legality of certain acts authorized by that state in relation to colored citizens of Massachusetts, was, with his daughter, driven from the state, and threatened with violence if he ever returned. South Carolina was then a democratic state, and the constitution of the United States declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," yet this infamous outrage was never disapproved by the democracy.

In the winter of 1853-4, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by the democratic party, abolishing the Missouri compromise act of 1820, for the express purpose of making Kansas a slave state, and every body knows that followed. Scores of men were murdered because they believed slavery wrong; the elective franchise was stricken down, the sanctity of the ballot-box invaded, four or five presses destroyed, towns sacked, dwellings burned, and for no other reason than the owners were advocating a free state government. All this was done under democratic rule, and by democrats.

We heard nothing then from these men who are so loud mouthed for the freedom of speech and of the press, to preach treason; on the contrary, when we complained of the greivous wrong, and appealed for redress; when we demanded protection in those sacred rights, guaranteed in the constitution, we were met with insult, and taunted as "freedom shriekers," and our petitions denied. More than a hundred distinct cases of murder and other outrages upon unoffending citizens sojourning in the southern states, for no cause but being opposed to slavery, might be cited, but it is unnecessary. The damning catalogue is sufficient to prove their ardent hypocrisy. Instead of being the defenders of civil liberty, as they falsely assume, the present leaders of the democratic party stand where

they have stood for the last twenty years, the defenders of human slavery, and if they shall succeed in cajoling the people by their hypocritical pretensions, into trusting them with the control of the government, the cause of civil liberty will be fatally betrayed into the hands of its deadliest enemies. The Montgomery constitution will be substituted for that of Washington and Madison; the freedom of speech and of the press, as it now exists in the southern confederacy and has existed there for the last twenty years, will be extended all over the north. The scenes so recently enacted in Kansas will be re-enacted in all the free states; Jeff. Davis, Lee, Bragg, Breckinridge and that class of men will take the place of Rosecrans, Grant, Banks, Hooker and their compatriots; and a despotism, such as the world has not seen since the fall of the Roman Empire, will take the place of this once glorious republic; and instead of this being the land of the free, and a home and a refuge for the oppressed of the world, it will be a land of slaves and the oppressed will flee from, instead of to it, for refuge. Let the people see to it that they are not deceived, for the danger is imminent.

A TRUE AND UNCONDITIONAL FRIEND OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette From Murfreesboro.

SIGNAL CORPS, 20TH ARMY CORPS.

MURFRESBORO, TENN., June 16th, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—Times, troops, and matters in general, remain as when I wrote you last, only a little more so. The conscripts and exchanged soldiers continue to arrive very rapidly, and some of our regiments begin to look quite respectable once more. But still there is plenty of room for any patriotic young men who wish to quit the stay-at-home rangers, join some one of the old veteran and tried regiments, and thus avoid the shame of being drafted. It is a good time for them to come, now, while the army is being disciplined.

The rebels tried to make Gen. Rosecrans believe that they were sending forces from Bragg's army to reinforce Johnston, and thus get a portion of our forces sent to help Grant, when Bragg intended to make an assault on and try to break our lines here; but the best laid schemes of men will sometimes fail, as Bragg has found out.

There are some signs of a move, but what they are it would not do for me to write; but if they do indicate a move, you will know it ere long. Our cavalry and mounted infantry are busy, driving in the rebel outposts and pickets, capturing horses, mules, cattle and stores, and bringing in rebels, contrabands and refugees. Col. Wilder, of Munfordsville, Ky., notoriety, is busy all the time with his mounted brigade, and the rebels fairly dread him. A few days ago some rebels captured over one hundred mules, near Nashville, and were hurrying them off into Dixie in great glee, but they found to their sorrow that "every sweet hath its bitter, too." Col. Wilder was out on a scout, and not only re-captured the mules but also captured the rebels. I suppose you know it cost the government nothing to get horses and mules for his men. The colonel has just returned from another scout, and brings with him 150 horses and a large quantity of other plunder. I wish we had more such men. May success attend him and his brave men. By the by, did I tell you about the colonel's "Yank," as he calls it? Well, I will do so. It is a machine which he invented, with which fifteen men can easily twist any bar of railroad iron so that it can never be used again. If a bridge is burned, a culvert or tunnel blown up, a track torn up or ties burned, it is but little work to make the road passable again, while the rails are all serviceable, but when they are not fit to use, the road is about used up; hence the value of the yank. The colonel is having one built for each company in his command.

We had a fine shower last evening to finish off a hot day. For about three hours the rain did not stop to fall in a civilized manner but came down in a perfect torrent. The lightning and thunder were truly sublime for a while, but at last came rather too near for the comfort of such sinners as we soldiers. A tree near our camp was struck and a horse a few yards further off was killed. But to-day dame nature is smiling as though she never had any angry spells. We were agreeably surprised again the other day by an order from our commissary to draw a large lot of potatoes, which were due us on past returns. What is going to happen?

Perhaps it would amuse you to know what the signal corps is about all this time. Well we have stations open day and night, rain or shine, hot or cold so that almost instantaneous (unless the man on watch gets asleep) communication is open with all the different outposts. It would be a very hard undertaking to keep up telegraph lines to all those places, but by means of high hills which everywhere rear their heads far above the plains, here, we are enabled to transmit any intelligence if the air be only clear. Gen. Rosecrans thinks we are of some use.

How do the copperheads like the Ohio nominations? I suppose they think Vallandigham is a much abused and very loyal man. By the by how does the Bishop like the salute given him not long since? I hope it will convert him from the error of his ways. I will close as this is now far too long. J. M. KIMBALL.

REVOKED.—We regret to learn, says the Madison Journal, that the order establishing an United States hospital at Prairie du Chien, in this state, for sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers, has been revoked. Such a hospital would have been of great benefit in restoring convalescents, who linger for months in regaining their health in more southern latitudes, when only weeks, in our more bracing and healthful climate, would restore them.

Rear Admiral Foote, who arrived in New York several days since, is now lying dangerously ill at the Astor House. His physicians and friends, however, entertain hopes of his recovery.

Last Night's Report.

PORTLAND, ME., June 19. The transport Emily arrived to-day from Newborn, with advices to the 19th. She reports as follows: The rebel committee on river fortifications, report the Union forces in possession of a belt of country 300 miles long and 15 miles wide, with the inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed; that while this continues the permanent success of secession in North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected.

The Unionists in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, have organized powerful forces, and are joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts from the rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed for the purpose of holding the mountain regions against the rebel government.

Rebel citizens petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against this organization. Gov. Vance replied that he had no troops to send, they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurgents have openly offered to join the Union army as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

CHICKASAW BLUFF, N. Y., June 16, 1863.

VIA CANTO, June 21.

There is an increased cannonading this morning. Logan's division is reported to be engaged, the enemy resisting our advance. On the central position several shells were fired at our camps during the night. It is thought the rebels are expending the remainder of their ammunition before a final capitulation.

Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying along the east bank of the Big Black, supposed to be "Totes Du Pont," merely to prevent our crossing.

A late Vicksburg paper is received at headquarters. It contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

FROM HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The transmission of the following dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac to our Washington office has been authorized by the highest authorities in the field:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 21, 1863.

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports and giving quiet to the public mind, Gen. Hooker authorizes the following facts to be stated: There has been no engagement whatever, up to this date, involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army, except the cavalry.

Cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances are taking place daily, with the advantage uniformly with our forces. Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at headquarters within the last three days.

The alarm existing at the north during the past few days is utterly without cause. No enemy is at or near the old Bull Run battle-field, and the panic-stricken report of Hill's rebel force at Dumfries is equally false.

The provost marshals are completing the enrollment more rapidly than was anticipated, but it is not expected that any considerable number of drafted men can be put into the field before August.

Attorney General Bates has gone west to recruit his health. Assistant Attorney General Coffey acts in his place.

Richmond papers of yesterday announce the capture of the iron clad steamer Fingal, which has so long been blockaded in the harbor at Charleston.

Our gunboats are supposed to have attacked the Fingal, when she was making an effort to escape, and attack our wooden blockading vessels. The fight lasted only thirty minutes and the Fingal was badly damaged.

Adjutant General Thomas has returned from the west in very feeble health, and is unable to make a trip at all only by traveling by easy stages. He reports twenty regiments of negro troops fully organized and sixty rebel plantations along the Mississippi put under cultivation again by contrabands. He was very warmly welcomed to-day by the secretary of war.

MEMPHIS, June 19, via Cairo, 21.

Special to the Tribune.—The steamer G. W. Graham reached the wharf this morning, bringing advices from Yazoo to Tuesday night. Heavy reinforcements have gone to Haines Bluff. Should the rebels attack that position they will find hot work before them. There has been considerable skirmishing on the south side of the Yazoo, but nothing decisive. Johnston's forces are variously estimated from 20,000 to 60,000 men. The rebel grape vine reports represent Johnston's force as high as 90,000. Very little reliance, however, can be placed in these statements.

Gen. Grant evinces no uneasiness in relation to Johnston's threatened attack in the rear.

A portion of Bragg's army is certainly in the rear of Vicksburg, having been sent as reinforcements to Johnston.

A report prevails that Beauregard has joined the rebel forces operating on the Big Black.

From the front we have little that is new or interesting. Conversation between our boys and the rebels, are very frequent. On one occasion a rebel volunteered to tell us they were going to have another general in a few days, "Who is he?" inquired some one. "General Starvation," answered the rebel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—2.30 A. M. The following is all the news of interest in the Washington Star to-night: Major Benzelle, of the United States volunteers, received intelligence from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, this morning, that the rebels in heavy force were advancing on Pittsburgh, via the National road leading from Cumberland across the Alleghany Mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Maryland, thirty-eight miles from Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening last.

It is reported in Washington to-day that two members of Hooker's staff, Major Sterling and Captain Fisher, signal officers, were gobbled up by guerrillas, last night, in the vicinity of Fairfax.

The Star makes no mention of defeat or victory at Centerville.

HARRISBURG, June 20. Operations were commenced on our side by a portion of a New York cavalry regiment, capturing twenty rebel prisoners at McCallsburg, in Fulton county. Col. Lawrence, with a portion of the 127th Pennsylvania regiment mounted, captured a squadron of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river.

We hold Chambersburg, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gen. Couch has ordered that the place be held. The fortifications opposite the city are finished and considered impregnable. The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The rebels hold the north bank of the Potomac river from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Kelly drove them out of Cumberland, and when they left they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage.

The rebels have already done an immense amount of damage.

Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing disloyal papers in this department, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this department, and the local press will not hereafter be allowed to publish extracts from their columns. By order of the general commanding:

The New York World, The New York Express, The Cincinnati Enquirer, The Chicago Times, The New York Oceanian, (Signed,) W. S. FISH, Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MURFRESBORO, June 21.

The Chattanooga Rebel, of the 19th, has the following:

OSAYKA, June 15.

A desperate fight occurred at Port Hudson, on the 12th. The confederates left their entrenchments and charged upon the enemy, driving them from their fortifications and spiked their guns. We have other cheering but contraband news. The St. Charles is filled with wounded, brought down from Port Hudson by boat loads.—All right.

SUMMIT, June 17.

A courier from Logan states that Logan dashed into Jackson, Louisiana, Monday, and captured 130 Yankees of the 4th New York cavalry, and 20 negroes, with horses, arms, and a major.

JACKSON, MISS., June 17.

A courier from Port Hudson, states that the enemy was punished severely. The courier says: We have 60 days' rations. No fears are entertained. The garrison is determined to hold out to the last.

The Jackson Mississippi of the 18th says on the previous Sunday a body of Yankees visited the plantation of Jeff. Davis, and rifled it of everything.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday contains the following: Dispatches received, yesterday, from Savannah announce the capture by the enemy of the confederate iron clad steamer Fingal, it was commanded by Capt. Webb. The Atlanta steamed out of the harbor and was attacked and captured after an action of 30 minutes by two federal iron-clads.

PORT MONROE, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th state that the city of Danvers, Va., was burned by the federal on the 11th inst., and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. Several iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., and large forces had landed from transports. Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau and thence to Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Dispatches dated 15th and 16th have been received from Vicksburg. The siege works are still progressing with vigor. Grant is still receiving reinforcements. The health of the troops is excellent. The whole loss of United States forces for the week preceding the 16th was not more than 128; the killed and wounded did not exceed 514.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald states that Jenkins passed through Green Castle last evening, with 700 mounted infantry, in the direction of Waynesboro. The rebels are reported to have 16 pieces of artillery with their large force. They occupy the south bank of the Potomac between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry. Rhodes has 20,000 men at Williamsport. The opinion of official circles at Harrisburg is that the rebels have serious designs on Baltimore. Their movements indicate this, and fears are entertained for the safety of that city. Three hundred rebel cavalry ride Meersburg in several places.

A Chambersburg dispatch says the rebels remain where they were Tuesday. To-night they are picketing the road a short distance this side of Green Castle. The rebels are scouring the country for horses, and have got about 2000 head of cattle and 2000 horses. They are reported near Waynesboro and Gettysburg. Jenkins left Green Castle to-night with eight days' rations, on a foraging expedition.

HARRISBURG, June 21.

A dispatch received here late this evening states that a rebel cavalry force is within eight miles of Gettysburg and had crossed South Mountain, evidently advancing east to attack the Northern Central railroad. An ample force is prepared to resist the attack.

NEW YORK, June 21.

A Harrisburg dispatch, to-night, contains the following: Rebels reported 14,000 strong at Hagerstown and foraging. Milroy's headquarters are still at Bloomsburg. Troops here are expecting marching orders immediately. It is feared Iwell is in Williamsport, but the opinion is here that he is not at that point, unless Lee is about to cross below. Heavy rains may have raised the Potomac and hurried him off.

Gov. Curtin, to-night, received a dispatch from Chambersburg, stating that Jenkins arrived at Waynesboro and threw out pickets five miles this side, but withdrew them this morning. No information at Waynesboro of rebel infantry at Hagerstown.

Jenkins has been plundering houses among the mountains.

Gen. Couch received a dispatch to-night, confirming the report of rebel cavalry at Gettysburg.

MONROVIA STATION, Md., June 21.

Special to Herald.—About four o'clock this afternoon, Maj. Cole, of the 1st Maryland cavalry, made a gallant dash into Frederick with 40 men, driving out the enemy, killing two and capturing one. No loss on our side. Our cavalry passed through the city, and immediately after about 150 rebel cavalry re-occupied the town. The rebel cavalry entered Frederick, yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, and dashed furiously through the city, capturing nine of our men on duty at the signal station, and paroling invalid soldiers numbering about 60 in the hospitals.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

World's special.—Indications are that the intention of the rebels to attack Washington from Maryland, and cross the Potomac between Washington and Edwards Ferry. Refugees and deserters say Longstreet, near Leesburg, and intends attacking and crossing Edwards Ferry if successful.

Iwell's corps has crossed at Williamsport in full force, and be contemplating moving down between Baltimore and Washington to co-operate with any force succeeding in crossing this side of Harper's Ferry. It is claimed that Lee is waiting for an opportunity to come through Aldie and Thoroughfare Gap to Manassas. The crisis is yet to come in this capital.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

A special from Bedford says 400 more of Milroy's men are safe.

The Philadelphia Press says: Reliable dispatches assure us that, though the enemy is concentrating his force in Upper Maryland, the danger of an immediate invasion of Pennsylvania has been averted.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22.

Heavy cannonading commenced yesterday morning in the direction of Aldie and continued during the day, nothing definite received. It is known that Gen. Pleasanton attacked the enemy near Aldie and it is

hoped he has succeeded in routing Stuart's command.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Flour heavy and 56 1/2 lower; 6,404.66 for extra state. Wheat heavy and 10 lower; 1,171.37 for Chicago spring; 1,281.39 for Milwaukee club; 1,431.47 for red winter. Corn heavy and 1/2c lower; 74 7/8. Whisky quiet; 44 1/4. Stocks irregular and generally better, especially government's. Money 67. Sterling quiet at 10 1/2. Gold 43. Reading 103; Erie 94; N. Y. City 118 1/2; U. S. 6's 81; coupons 109 1/2; 5's 74, coupons 100. 7.30's 107 1/2; February and August 1 year 98. Securities quiet and unchanged.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

A woman named Catharine McCoy has just been sentenced to be hung in St. Louis for the murder of a little girl five years old.

The details of the murder are shocking. She brought the child into her room and deliberately cut off its toes, fingers and different parts of its body. When found it was horribly mutilated. It is thought that the woman was insane. During her trial she evinced the utmost indifference to what was passing around her, and heard the sentence of death passed upon her with stoical stolidity. When, however, any allusion was made in court to her insanity, she would at once deny it.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was yesterday tendered the hospitalities of the city by the common council committee on national affairs, and also presented with the Kearney cross. In his speech, declining the honors, Gen. Meagher took occasion to denounce the peace mongers as traitors. He reiterated the same sentiments in a subsequent speech at the collation, and was followed by Judge Gilbert Blair, who likewise denounced the peace men as cowards and traitors.—N. Y. Times, 17th.

TRouble in HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO.

A dispatch from Napoleon, Ohio, via Loudonville, states that the expedition under Col. Wallace, that left Columbus on the 17th, to quell a disturbance in Holmes county, arrived in the disaffected district about 3 p. m. The persons who were proposed to resist the laws were encamped one or two miles south of Napoleon. A scouting party went out, and some shots were exchanged with the pickets of the mob. Ten prisoners were secured. There are various rumors of encampments of traitors, who are disposed to fight. The affair looks serious, but we hope to hear that it has been greatly exaggerated in the stories in circulation.—Cincinnati Commercial, June 19.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 21st, by Rev. M. P. Kinney, Mr. ROBERT C. SPENCER and Mrs. ELLEN W. KING.

DIED.

On the 16th inst., Miss BETTIE WILKIN, aged 21 years, at the residence of her father, in East Troy, after a short illness of two days.

Thus in an unexpected moment the fond hopes of parents were suddenly cut off and broken, and she was suddenly separated from the circle of brothers and sisters, and amidst the tears of the bereaved parents in their loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY.—Taken up by the subscriber, on lands occupied by him, in the town of Milton, on the 14th inst., a light bay MALE, three years old, with white face and white spots in forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN SMITH.

Dated Milton, June 19th, 1863. 44464

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NEW BOOKS

received at

SUTHERLAND'S

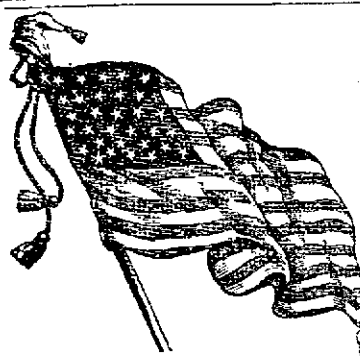
Wholesale and Retail Bookstore.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, June 22, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The office of lieutenant governor is now vacant, and if it were left for us to designate the candidate we should name Charley Robinson of the Green Bay Advocate.

We think you had better not put Charley Robinson upon the ticket. He expressed the opinion, not long since that, Govs. Yates and Andrew, and Horace Greeley, were no better than Vallandigham, and should receive the same punishment. This meant that all men holding the anti-slavery views of these individuals deserve the same condemnation. It has become a common method of exhibiting conservatism on the part of a class of middle men of both parties, to put leading republicans upon the same level with Jeff. Davis or Vallandigham. This is exceedingly unfair and ungenerous. There are no more unconditional supporters of the war than the republican leaders, generally, and we always suspect a man to be a tory who indulges in sneers at their loyalty. As we hold pretty much the same views in regard to the proper way of suppressing the rebellion as Messrs. Yates, Andrew and Greeley, we could not support Charley Robinson with the utmost cordiality if he should be put upon the republican state ticket, this fall, as a candidate for lieutenant governor, and we believe there are a good many others who would not like to vote for a man who indulges in criticisms of the kind above named. Better keep his name off the ticket, and all others who are in the habit of saying that certain well known loyal men are no better than Vallandigham.

RICHMUND, June 22, 1863.
Messrs. Editors:—A notice of the social gathering of the people of Richmond and Johnston to aid our soldiers in the field, in your last weekly, gives too little credit to the people of this town, of the amount of money contributed, \$123, all but \$19 was given by the residents of Richmond. This explanation may not be important, as the main point is the relief afforded, but the maximum of "credit to whom credit is due" is a good one, and applicable in this case as well as others.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—A letter from Volhynia, of the 27th of May, states that Prince Drucki-Jokolinski, governor of Volhynia, who had armed the peasants and incited them to exterminate the nobility as well as the insurgents, had been forced to adopt strict measures to arrest them in their progress. His instructions had been so far exact that the most devoted friends of the Russian government, and even many personal friends of the prince have fallen victims to the *jaquari* created by himself. The Prince was compelled to send troops against the brigands, and to disperse them by force. An entire company of Russian soldiers passed over to the insurgents near the town of Lytya, in Volhynia. The accounts of an insurrection in Little Russia and in White Russia are confirmed.

The Russian revolutionary committee is most active, and the insurrection in those countries is doing its work. The peasants have joined in it, and it is said that there are already 60,000 insurgents in arms in the governments of Kiev, Poltava, Kharkov, and Ekaterinoslav.

SENTENCES APPROVED.—By general order No. 161, from Washington, the President has approved the sentences against Wm. T. Cox, company I, 8th Missouri volunteers, and Smith Crim, a citizen of Barry county, Missouri, sentenced by a military commission to be shot. The sentence will be carried into execution under the direction of the general commanding the department.

MAJOR E. A. CAULKINS.—By a letter from Leavenworth City, dated Leavenworth, June 14th, the Milwaukee News learns that Major Caulkins was to start with his command on the 15th, for Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river, in the Indian territory.

Two Indians got into a quarrel at Necedah in this state on Saturday last. One stabbed the other in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died almost immediately.

DROUGHT IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—Reports from nearly all parts of our country represent the crops as suffering from the effects of the drought. The weather, until within a few days past, has been too cool for the growth of corn, and now the crop is so young and tender that it cannot endure the hot, scorching weather that is upon us. Some of the farmers were so tardy about getting their fields plowed, that there is a very little prospect of a crop for them, unless we have rain within a few days.—*Springfield (Ill.) Herald.*

The Greek question appears to be definitely settled at length. Prince William of Denmark has accepted the throne. The protecting powers have signed a protocol declaring the throne vacant, and a second protocol expressing their adherence to the election of Prince William was about to be signed.

For the Daily Gazette.

"To Conservative Men."

Messrs. Editors:—In the "Monitor" of June 19th is a leader under the above caption calling the especial attention of this class to the call for a "democratic state convention," wherein they are enjoined to participate in the selection of delegates to said convention, and to make an effort to "give practical effect to the cherished principles of the democracy in the state of Wisconsin." In this call for the convention it is pretty plainly assumed, though not boldly asserted, that the class of men known as democrats, "and unconditional friends of civil liberty and the American constitution," and that they are "determined to maintain the integrity and permanence of the American government as established by the fathers of the republic."

Now as this is just what the most radical republicans and Union men are, and just what they are doing all they can to maintain, why don't these men join with us in this great work, instead of calling on a small fraction of our forces to join with them? These objects are truly above all minor party issues; and the republicans, at the outbreak of this rebellion against the government and constitution, inaugurated and waged by those who claimed to be democrats, *par excellence*, very generously and patriotically proposed to sink, for the time the war should last, all party distinctions and all party issues, and know nothing but our country, our unity, and the constitution, until the rebellion was crushed. But how was the proposition met on the part of those men?

Whilst the republicans, in accordance with this spirit of patriotism, made up their tickets without reference to party, the democrats refused to join with us in the nominations, but called distinctly upon the democracy to keep up their organization, and in every instance, with the exception possibly of Massachusetts, they made straight party nominations and ran them on strict party issues; and those issues, be it remembered, invariably met the approbation of the very men who are spilling the blood of our sons like water, to the end that this government and this constitution, ordained and established by our fathers, shall be destroyed.

Yet in the face of these damning facts they have brazen effrontery to charge upon the men, hated by those traitorous villains, the very acts that would make them their best friends, and which they themselves are guilty of, and then mendaciously claim to be forced to the wall in defence of civil liberty. Now, as the principles and intentions of both men and parties can be better understood by what they do than by what they say, permit me to pass a few of their acts in review, that we may the better judge of their present professions.

As they have suddenly assumed to be the defenders of free speech and a free press, we will examine them on that point first. Some thirty years ago one Lovejoy, in the city of Alton and state of Illinois, established a press for the purpose of discussing the question of slavery, which in this country is undoubtedly a legitimate subject. Well, what happened? Why Lovejoy was barbarously murdered, shot down in defence of his property and his constitutional rights, and his press destroyed. This, be it remembered, was in a democratic state, and an intensely democratic city, yet no one of the scoundrels were ever brought to justice.

About the same time, abolition meetings were broken up in Philadelphia, New York, Utica, Boston, and various other places, and the speakers, many of them, treated with great indignity, for only exercising, in a time of profound peace, the simple right of free speech. In 1841, Cassius M. Clay established at Lexington, Ky., a paper called "The True American," devoted to the discussion of the character and influences of human slavery. This press was extinguished by a mob, and Mr. Clay only saved from violence, and perhaps death, by a severe illness which confined him to his room at the time.

Previous to this, Judge Hoar, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Massachusetts, sent by the governor of the state to test in the courts of South Carolina the legality of certain acts authorized by that state in relation to colored citizens of Massachusetts, was, with his daughter, driven from the state, and threatened with violence if he ever returned. South Carolina was then a democratic state, and the constitution of the United States declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," yet this infamous outrage was never disapproved by the democracy.

In the winter of 1853-4, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by the democratic party, abolishing the Missouri compromise act of 1820, for the express purpose of making Kansas a slave state, and everybody knows what followed. Scores of men were murdered because they believed slavery wrong; the elective franchise was stricken down, the sanctity of the ballot-box invaded, four or five presses destroyed, towns sacked, dwellings burned, and for no other reason than the owners were advocating a free state government. All this was done under democratic rule, and by democrats.

We heard nothing then from these men who are so loud mouthed for the freedom of speech and of the press, to preach treason: on the contrary, when we complained of the greivous wrong, and appealed for redress; when we demanded protection in those sacred rights, guaranteed in the constitution, we were met with insult, and taunted as "freedom shriekers," and our petitions denied. More than a hundred distinct cases of murder and other outrages upon unoffending citizens journeying in the southern states, for no cause but being opposed to slavery, might be cited, but it is unnecessary. The damning catalogue is sufficient to prove their arrant hypocrisy. Instead of being the defenders of civil liberty, as they falsely assume, the present leaders of the democratic party stand where

they have stood for the last twenty years, the defenders of human slavery, and if they shall succeed in cajoling the people by their hypocritical pretensions, into trusting them with the control of the government, the cause of civil liberty will be fatally betrayed into the hands of its deadliest enemies. The Montgomery constitution will be substituted for that of Washington and Madison; the freedom of speech and of the press, as it now exists in the southern confederacy and has existed there for the last twenty years, will be extended all over the north. The scenes so recently enacted in Kansas will be re-enacted in all the free states; Jeff. Davis, Lee, Bragg, Breckinridge and that class of men will take the place of Rosecrans, Grant, Banks, Hooker and their compatriots; and a despotism, such as the world has not seen since the fall of the Roman Empire, will take the place of this once glorious republic; and instead of this being the land of the free, and a home and a refuge for the oppressed of the world, it will be a land of slaves and the oppressed will flee from, instead of to it, for refuge. Let the people see to it that they are not deceived; for the danger is imminent.

A TRUE AND UNCONDITIONAL FRIEND OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.
Correspondent of the Daily Gazette from Murfreesboro.

SIGNAL CORPS, 20th ARMY CORPS, MISSISSIPPI, June 21, 1863.
Editors Gazette:—Times, troops, and matters in general, remain as when I wrote you last, only a little more so. The cavalry and exchanged soldiers continue to arrive very rapidly, and some of our regiments begin to look quite respectable once more. But still there is plenty of room for any patriotic young men who wish to quit the stay-at-home rangers, join some one of the old veteran and tried regiments, and thus avoid the shame of being drafted. It is a good time for them to come, now, while the army is being disciplined.

FROM HOOKER'S HEADQUARTERS.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The transmission of the following dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac to our Washington office has been authorized by the highest authorities in the field: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 21, 1863.

For the purpose of contradicting all erroneous reports and giving quiet to the public mind, Gen. Hooker authorizes the following facts to be stated: There has been no engagement whatever, up to this date, involving any portion of Gen. Hooker's army, except the cavalry.

Cavalry skirmishes, fights and reconnoissances are taking place daily, with the advantage uniformly with our forces. Two hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at headquarters within the last three days.

The army is still progressing with vigor. Grant is still receiving reinforcements. The health of the troops is excellent. The whole loss of United States forces for the week preceding the 18th was not more than 128; the killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald states that Jenkins passed through Green Castle last evening, with 700 mounted infantry, in the direction of Waynesboro. The rebels are reported to have 16 pieces of artillery with them.

Adjutant General Thomas has returned from the west in very feeble health, and is able to make a trip at all only by traveling by easy stages. He reports twenty regiments of negro troops fully organized and sixty rebel plantations along the Mississippi put under cultivation again by contrabands. He was very warmly welcomed to-day by the secretary of war.

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Special to the Tribune.—The steamer G. W. Graham, going to New York this morning, bringing advice from York to Tennessee, night. Heavy reinforcements have gone to Haines Bluff. Should the rebels attack that position they will find hot work before them. There has been considerable skirmishing on the south side of the Yazoo, but nothing decisive. Johnston's forces are variously estimated from 20,000 to 60,000 men. The rebel grape vine reports represent Johnston's forces as high as 90,000. The Washington Post, however, can be placed in these statements.

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We hold Chambersburg, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. Gen. Couch has ordered that the place be held. The fortifications opposite the city are finished, and considered impregnable. The rebels are known to be 8,000 strong at Hagerstown and Williamsport.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19.
The transport Emile arrived to-day from Newbern, with advices to the 19th. She reports as follows: The rebel committee on river fortifications, report the Union forces in possession of a belt of country 300 miles long and 15 miles wide, with the inland seas and rivers filled with Union gunboats reaching through North Carolina and Virginia, which prevents fortifications being constructed; that while this continues the permanent success of secession in North Carolina and Virginia cannot be expected.

The Unionists in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, have organized different forces, and are joined by thousands of deserters and conscripts from the rebel army, to whom protection is guaranteed for the purpose of holding the mountain regions against the rebel government. Rebel citizens petitioned Gov. Vance for protection against this organization. Gov. Vance replied that he had no troops to send, they must protect themselves. Twenty thousand insurgents have openly offered to join the Union army as soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

CHICKASAW RIVER, NASHVILLE, June 19.
There is an increased cannonading this morning. Logan's division is reported to be engaged, the enemy resisting our advance. On the central position several shells were fired at our camps during the night. It is thought the rebels are expending the remainder of their ammunition before a final capitulation.

Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying along the east bank of the Big Black, supposed to be "Petes Du Pont," merely to prevent our crossing.

A late Vicksburg paper is received at headquarters. It contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe fighting.

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The rebels have already done an immense amount of damage.

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Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing disloyal papers in this department, as follows:

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The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this department, and the local press will not be allowed to publish extracts from their columns. By order of the general commanding:

The New York World, The New York Express, The Cincinnati Enquirer, The Chicago Times, The New York Caucasian. (Signed) W. S. FISH, Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MURFRESBORO, June 21.
The Chattanooga Rebel, of the 19th, has the following:

OSATKA, June 15.
A desperate fight occurred at Port Hudson, on the 12th. The confederates left their entrenchments and charged upon the enemy, driving them from their fortifications and spiked their guns. We have other cheering but contraband news. The St. Charles is filled with wounded, brought down from Port Hudson by boat loads.—All right.

SUMMIT, June 17.
A courier from Logan states that Logan dashed into Jackson, Louisiana, Monday, and captured 130 Vicksburgs of the 4th New York cavalry, and 20 negroes, with horses, arms, and a major.

ACKRON, Miss., June 17.
A courier from Port Hudson, states that the enemy was pushed severely. The courier says: We have 60 days' rations. No fears are entertained. The garrison is determined to hold out to the last.

The Jackson, Mississippi, of the 18th says: The previous Sunday a body of Yankees visited the plantation of Jeff. Davis, and rifled it of everything.

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The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, contains the following: Dispatches received, yesterday, from Savannah announce the capture by the enemy of the confederate iron-clad steamer *Fingal*, it was commanded by Capt. Webb. The Atlanta steamed out of the harbor and was attacked and captured after an action of 30 minutes by two federal iron-clads.

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Richmond papers of the 20th say that the federal of Darien, Ga., was burned by the rebels on the 11th inst., and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. Seven iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., and large forces had landed from transports. Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau and thence to Canada.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

A RARE CHANCE!

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

HATS, CAPS, &c.

The largest stock of

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.,

at

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1883.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:27 P.M.	1:40 P.M.	2:27 P.M.
Chicago, through, 9:27 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Chicago, through, 1:40 P.M.	2:40 P.M.	3:40 P.M.
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Overland mail to Milwaukee, via Chicago, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
Overland mail to Madison, via Chicago, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
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Gold and Silver Festival.

A Strawberry Festival will be given in aid of our soldiers by the Brick School House Ladies' Aid Society of the town of Center and Plymouth, at the Grove Church in the town of Center, on Thursday Afternoon and Evening, June 25th.

An abundant supply of refreshments and the choicest strawberries will be provided. A full attendance is invited.

The opportunity for a pleasant ride from this city is such, united with the meeting of a pleasant company in aid of a worthy object, and a series of amusements in the evening projected by the ladies of the society, that we hope many of our Janesville friends will be present. The distance from the city is eight miles.

Military Election.—Let every member of the Home Guards be present at the election of officers, at the court room this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Daily Gazette.

RACINE, June 22.

A grand army meeting was held here last evening. Rev. Glenwood, of Chicago, and K. A. Burnett, of St. Louis, made thrilling speeches. One hundred dollars were received. The hearts of the people are moving.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—In the United States court a case has just been tried in favor of Moore, Tibbitts & Co., Troy, New York, against Sidney Allen, Walworth county. The action grew out of an old wheat transaction in the years 1850 and 1861. The plaintiffs claimed to recover a large amount against the defendant; but upon a set off, which the defendant interposed in the action, the jury gave verdict in the case in favor of the defendant, Allen, for \$14,596. Emmons & Van Dyke, for plaintiff, Mat. H. Carpenter, for defendant.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Massachusetts.

"IN CAMP AT RAYVILLE, Mass., June 17th, 1883.

Editors Gazette:—The 44th Massachusetts regiment still exists a living, moving and noisy illustration that the days of red tape are not yet over. Our time expired the 12th, but we are now in camp with an order of daily duty as strict and exact as if we were just organizing for the seat of war. The programme calls for 54 hours drill a day. The boys can't quite see it.

Yesterday afternoon when it was ascertained that there was to be a battalion drill, the boys of Company D made for the woods on the double-quick. When the orderly came to "fall in" the company he found it represented by seven men. Four of these would not have been caught if they had not happened to be asleep in their bunks at the time. When it was too late for drill the boys came in and reported to the orderly that they had been out on picket. But few of the other companies could muster as high as twenty men, and of course the battalion drill went over for some future time. Everybody is in the utmost ill-nature at being obliged to stay in camp so long after our time is out, and the stern discipline of the soldier is not considered just the thing by those who are entitled to the privileges of citizens.

Yesterday's Journal stated that Gov. Andrew had turned us over for six months longer, but the report was contradicted at night. Our officers had a consultation with the authorities at the State House and were requested to ascertain how many of their command were willing to re-enlist for six months. It was fully brought forward that question at such a time. Indeed it was recently reported in camp that Col. Lee advised the men not to promise to do more until government first fulfilled its promise to again make us citizens. The result of the question of re-enlisting was decidedly discouraging. In our company not a man volunteered. In some of the companies there were a few—not over a hundred in the whole regiment.

Under different circumstances and in case of apparent need the regiment would return to drive back the invading rebels. Many of them will enlist again after having a short time to stay at home.

The returned soldiers are in earnest and are willing to do their all towards bringing this war to a successful close. We are bound to win in this contest. In my own mind anything but final victory is impossible. It may be through many disgraceful defeats, but it will come at last.

I confess that I have been disappointed and disgusted since our return at the feeling manifested by many in old Massachusetts. It is a lack of that love for the cause which endures all the stings of defeat, and is confident of final success even in the darkest hour. It casts a bright upon the zeal of returning soldiers to hear this incessant croaking of men who have not endured one particle of privation or peril in this great struggle, who have contributed only negatively from their purses, who have plenty of praises for our enemies but not one word of encouragement for our friends. If our staying in camp was to enforce the conscription, to draw these fellows in and make them wear the harness of the soldier we should have some hope of developing a little latent manhood in them, and should go through our programme of extra drill with a hearty good will.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Concord, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will relieve pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Blisters, and all other external ailments, it is the most powerful and powerful of all the medicines ever given it a trial. One for a hundred certificates of its curative power, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 22, 1883.

WHEAT—white winter, 1.15, 1.20, to choice No 1 spring, 1.00, 1.10; fair to good grades, 90¢, 1.00; rejected qualities 75¢.

RYE—quint at 83¢, 85¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—choice sample, 90¢, 1.00 per 60 lbs, and 60¢, 75¢ common to fair.

CORN—white dent 45¢ per 60 lbs; yellow and mixed dent 40¢; ear 50¢ per 60 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 53¢, 55¢ per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1.40, 1.50, 75¢ per 60 lbs, common to fair quality 1.00, 1.10.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.25, 1.30, 40¢ per 40 lbs.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10¢, 12¢.

EGGS—plenty at 6¢ per dozen.

POTATOES—in fair demand at 45¢ for choice New Yorks and Pinkies, and 25¢ for common.

POULTRY—spring at 3.00, per 100 lbs.

FOUR—dressed chickens 45¢ per lb, turkeys 60¢.

WOOL—ranges from 45¢ for fair to choice clip, unwashed 1/2 off.

HIDES—Green, to 65¢; Dry, 10¢.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.00, 5.00 per 100 for heavy lot and 3.75 to 4.00 for light.

FARE REDUCED

June 10th, 1883.

Grand Trunk Railway.

\$4 Less to Boston,

AND

\$2 Less to Buffalo,

TEAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

PAID, ALL RAIL,

Chicago to Buffalo, \$13.25

Chicago to Buffalo, \$13.25

Chicago to Buffalo, \$13.25

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Fancy Dress Silks,

Fancy Dress Silks.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

RICE, CAUL & RICE

MARKED DOWN

FANCY DRESS SILKS!

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

CHECKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES

BLACK BROCADES,

40 to 50 per Cent Cheaper

PLAIN BROWN AND BLUE SILKS

In Plain Black Silks

"Semper Idem" Brand,

THE CHEAPEST

Lining Silks

SELLING AT OLD PRICES.

Just Received!

Ladies' White and Colored Hats!

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET,

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

COLOGNE,

HAIR OIL,

POWDERED ROUGH,

TOILET SOAP,

SHAVING SOAP,

BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,

RED INK, BLACK INK,

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

FINE AND COARSE COMBS,

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

VARNISHES,

Paints, Oils, Drugs, Glass,

E. RIDER,

American Express Company,

1883, 1883.

General Express Forwarders All Points

EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

EACH Express is sent on a first class Passenger

Train, and accompanied by a Trust Messenger

provided with iron safes for security of Valuables.

The unexcelled facilities and great extent of the

routes of this old established company enable them

to transport with the greatest safety and speed

Coin, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable

Packages,

and parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise,

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE

Collection Department.

Particular attention given to the collection of

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS and BILLS OF

EXCHANGE sent with goods to be collected on

delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery

of the goods, should always be marked C. O. D., and

amount marked on Package or Box.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

This company has recently extended their lines

and established offices at all points on the UPPER

MISISSIPPI, including Winona, Wabasha, Red

Wing, Freeport and St. Paul, connecting with Burlington

and Co's Express to all the principal points in the

State of Minnesota; also, for Crow Wing, Pembina and

the British Possessions.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix

river at Hudson and Stillwater.

On the St. Croix river, at St. Peter, Mankato and

Faribault.

They have also extended their lines westward in

Iowa and established offices at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge

and Sioux City.

Connections are made in New York with Wells, Fargo

and Co., for California, Oregon, etc.

At Toronto, with British and American Express for

Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all parts of the

country.

At St. Joseph, by Overland Mail Company, for Pitts-

burg, Kansas, etc.

JAS. C. FARGO, Supt.

O. M. WARREN, Agent, Janesville.

WARRANTED PURE AND PURE

New York Cash Store!

April 2nd, 1883.

FROM AUCTION.

We bought at the Great Pacific

Auction Sales in New York

with the past few days, and are now receiving and

have in stock over 200 Auction lots of French, English

and German

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

many of them bought, and will be sold

than the cost of importation. Our entire stock of

Fancy and Imported Goods

have been bought within the last ten days and during

the late gold panic, and will be sold here in Janesville

at less price than our neighbors paid for their goods in

New York, that bought in the month of March.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.

We have not bought a yard of domestic cotton goods

since last October. Our stock is now consisting of

BROWN AND BLAUNCHED SHEETINGS,

DENIMS,

OKRONS,

SEMITING,

STRIPES,

TICKINGS,

FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' GARNETTES,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

COTTONADES

and DRILLS.

They were bought then at a

VERY LARGE DISCOUNT

from the

B this court, made on the 26th day of 1851, in favor of the above named plaintiff the above named defendants, I will sell at

THE 10th DAY OF JULY, 1863
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
witness in front of the Central Bank of Virgo-
nia, city of Jamestown, all that certain place, par-
ticularly at and situated lying and being in the city
of Jamestown in the county of Rock and state of Vir-
ginia known and distinguished as part of the
the southern part of section one in town
of Rock and county of Rock, containing eight acres
and being a part of said tract of land situated
in west corner of said west part of said section
of said section one, or so much and such
of said land as is sufficient to satisfy the amount
of said judgment.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1863.

SOUTH FIRST STREET

Specifications for Grading, Paving Streets
on Grosvenor on South First Street, from
West and Jackson Street to the Land

GRADING—The road bed will be 30 ft wide
between the paving of the gutters, and
the sides of the road bed will be 12 ft
from the gutter. The road bed upon
crowning and uniform in surface, plain
from the bottom of the gutters to said
sides of the road bed, with a slight
cavation, nothing being allowed for earth
ment, surfacing, &c.

The material for embankment will be
from the second of the road and such
material as will be used for sidewalk
and gutters and the grade for sidewalk
and gutters, from the excavation to

[illegible]

in width and composed of ~~wood~~, not less than
four inches in thickness, and
All aid work to be done under the direct
afternoon of said third day.—*Dated* April 10,
1864.
H. W. COLLINS, J. Alderman
Above specifications filed April 10th, 1864.
ANDREW BUSE, Secy.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Heron M Gray agt. Alvin Miers, & Phineas
Miers, &c.

N pursuance and by virtue of the judgment
of the court and sale recorded in the above
captioned cause, I have sold to the said
named plaintiff and against the defendants
—J. L. Mier & others and sold at the place
of sale to the highest bidder, to-wit:—
Miers, Home, on Main street, in the city
of said county, ca.

THIS 20th DAY OF JULY, 1864,
at the time and place in the above captioned
the following described negroed property,
all that tract of and situated in the county
of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and known
and described as the west half of the
southeast quarter of section No. 36, in
township 29, range 12, east of the 3d
range, north of the 5th base.—*Dated* June 20th,
1864.
R. T. PIERCE, Secy.

BUTTS & N. NORTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[illegible]

and section, the east parallel with the north side of said section 30 and fifty-two links, thence with said parallel north and south wester section line of seven c. plus and fifty three links, then parallel to the aforesaid section line on a of said sect in twenty chains and hence to the center of said road, thence north 26° 30' east 100 links, then south 14° 30' east the place of beginning, extending 14 c. 1, thence from a highway of land 2 rods wide c. 1, then 8 sides for a trip—dated June 1891.

Jebediah W. A. LAWRENCE & Co.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
Edward D Smith, JUDGE, agt Stephen C Spence, defendants, doctrs.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment

THE 10th DAY of SEPTEMBER
at 2 o'clock P M, all that parcel of real es-
tate described as follows: all that part
west fractional quarter of section thirty

Rock county, Wisconsin, bounded as follows: On the north by the section reserve of said land (and called) south 26° 30' west forty-four links from the section line; side of said section, thence east parallel line on the north side of said section 39 1/2 and fifty-two links, thence south and parallel to the above-mentioned section line on said section twenty-one link and seventeen center of said road, thence north 28° 20' west center of said road eight chains and fifty place of beginning continuing 14 acres, or reserving therefrom a strip of said road two east and south side for a highway - Dated

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
William Grimes, plaintiff, vs. et al Nelson L. Rouse,
 Rouse his wife, Henry F. Rouse and
 wife, Ward C. Fawcolding and David Noyes
 The state of Wisconsin, to each of the above

YOU are hereby summoned and required
 to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this
 case filed in the office of the clerk of said court.

22, 1863, and of which a copy is herewith
you, and to serve a copy of your answer
plaint on the subscriber at his office in
said county, within twenty days after the
of, exclusive of the day of such service; and
to answer the said complaint within the
the plaintiff in his action will apply to
the relief demanded in the complaint.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY

In the matter of the estate of James H. Harrison.

ON reading and filing an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said late of the city of Jackson county, and the accompanying petition,

Witnesseth, that said clerk, representing the said
deceased died on the 11th day of June, 1893, and
instrument, in which said petitioner is appointed
executor thereof and praying that the same may be
ad and letters testamentary issued to said petitioner.
It is ordered said matter be heard before the
the office of the judge thereof, in the city
in said county, on the 1st Monday of August.

notice thereof be given to all persons in publishing a copy of this order for this purpose, once in each week, prior to advertising, in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette, a newspaper printed and published at said city.-
15th, 1891. By the court,
JOSEPH W. AMOS P. PRICHARD, Clerk.

ON reading and filing an instrument purporting to be the last will and said deceased, state of the city of Janesville county, and the accompanying petition of

the said deceased died at her residence in the seventh day of April, 1961, leaving said and praying that the same may be proved and said matter be heard before this court of the Judge thereof, in the city of Jackson county, on the first Monday of July next, A. M., and it is further ordered that public notice be given to all persons interested by

copy of this order for three weeks success-
each week, prior to said day of hearing, I
will Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper
published at said city—Dated June 8th, 1
By the court,
AMOS P. PRICHARD, Cou
fessidw

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Mendel
To all whom it may concern:
LETTERS of administration having
this day to Philip Carrell, and six months
been allowed to creditors to present their
claims for examination and allowance, notice is hereby
given that the said Philip Carrell, administrator of the
estate of Philip Mendel, deceased, will on the 1st day of
January, 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the
County Court of Rock County, Wisconsin, receive and
examine the claims of creditors, and will thereupon
allow and pay the same, or cause the same to be
allowed and paid, subject to the approval of the
County Court of Rock County, Wisconsin.

that the undersigned will, at his office in
Jamestown, in said county, on the ninth day
of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock
and three o'clock P. M. receive, examine and
adjudicate all claims and demands of all persons against
said estate. — June 5th 1863.

NEWSPAPERMAN

Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.
Trains arrive at Milwaukee as follows:
From Chicago at 12:15 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:45 P.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

New York Central Railroad.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

Huron Central Railroad.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

New York & Erie Railroad.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

United States Mail.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

Great Western Railway Company.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

White Dent Corn.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

Great Western Railway Company.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

White Dent Corn.
Trains leave for Chicago as follows:
From Milwaukee at 12:45 P.M.
From Prairie du Chien at 12:15 P.M.

PRINTING! GREAT REDUCTION. SINGER & CO'S. F. A. WHEELER & SONS. Sale of Freight for Charges. STATE OF WISCONSIN. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Job Office. LAPPIN'S BLOCK. Main Street, Janesville. The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of Beautiful TYPES and BORDERS.

Best Printing Offices in the West! We have constantly in running order, TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES. Together with a complete outfit for the printing of all kinds of business and professional cards, circulars, bill-heads, etc.

Lowest Living Prices. SPECIAL NOTICE. Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Tickets, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, etc.

Test the Matter. At this establishment, and by the pleasure of the proprietors, all kinds of printing work, at the lowest prices, and with the greatest promptness, will be executed.

VERY BEST OF PRINTING. Consisting of part of BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADVERTISEMENTS, HAND BILLS, FLY SHEETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, LETTERS, LABELS, WEDDING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS, TICKETS, RECEPTIONS, BLANKS, LEADERS, ENVELOPES, NOTICES, etc., etc.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED. We have in our employment a foreman whose taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, and who will be pleased to execute any order entrusted to him.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION. One of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office, it will be repeated without charge.

Work and our Facilities for executing it. In the full confidence that they will be satisfied with the manner in which their orders are filled, and the price charged.

Arrangements. CHANGE OF TIME. VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. New and Favorite Expresses. U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line. Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, this line offers the most comfortable and convenient route for passengers and freight between Milwaukee and Detroit.

WHITE DENT CORN. 60,000 bushels Wanted. I will give the highest price for white dent corn, delivered at my mill, or to the cars at the depot.

Wool Wanted! 50,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted! F. A. WHEELER & SONS. The splendid establishment, situated on Main St., a few doors north of the Excelsior Hotel, is now in successful operation.

Manufacturing Purposes: No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90. Reduced to \$70. No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100. Reduced to \$70.

Singer's Letter A Machine. FIFTY DOLLARS. The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

LEATHER WORK. In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, etc. We have a complete outfit for the leather work, and are prepared to execute any order entrusted to us.

FREE OF CHARGE. We are prepared to make Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, CHECKED FLANNELS, &c. Also, INDIGO DYED CASSIMERES, Stocking Yarn and Rolls.

10,000 Evergreens! from five to eight feet high, at the low price of Fifty Cents Each. In variety: AUSTRIAN FIR, NORWAY SPRUCE, AMERICAN SPRUCE, BALTIMORE FIR, AMERICAN LARCH.

200,000 FRUIT TREES at price that will DEFY COMPETITION. EVERGREEN NURSERY. 2000 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

GET INSURED IN ROUND-ROUNDER EASTERN STOCK COMPANIES. IF YOU HAVE AN HONEST LOSS YOU GET HONEST PAY! E. L. DIMOCK, Fire, Life and Inland Insurance Agent.

Cash Capital Represented \$16,000,000.00. Extract Tonquin Musk. Extract Tonquin Musk. If you want a remedy for your cough or cold, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Cocoa Nut Oil, Hair Oil. If you want a remedy for your hair, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS. If you want a remedy for your skin, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Bathing Sponges, Bathing Towels. If you want a remedy for your bath, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS. If you want a remedy for your hair, go to TALLMAN & COLLINS.

White Dent Corn. 60,000 bushels Wanted. I will give the highest price for white dent corn, delivered at my mill, or to the cars at the depot.

Sale of Freight for Charges. STATE OF WISCONSIN. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. In the matter of the estate of Philip M. Moore, deceased.

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL, 1863. At the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgage was read to wit: The mortgage of and to the County of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows:

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STATE OF WISCONSIN. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. In the matter of the estate of Philip M. Moore, deceased.

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